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## LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LEGAL HISTORY OF THE NETHERLANDS

BARTHOLOMEW LANDHEER \*

*Member of the Staff of the Law Library of Congress*

THE legal institutions of a country which has always been known for its individualism and independence naturally reflect these tendencies, which necessarily imply a certain hostility toward centralized systems of law. Therefore in Dutch law we can expect a great diversity from the very start, an absence of the acceptance of definite codes or principles and a great richness of local forms and customs. In the fields in which the Dutch excelled, namely commerce and maritime trade, they also developed well balanced systems of law, namely commercial law and maritime law, both of which have had international significance. In the field of municipal law the contribution of the Netherlands has also been of importance.

In jurisprudence a number of Dutch legal scientists have attained international fame and a lasting reputation. The name of the great humanist Hugo Grotius overshadows all other names, although van Leeuwen, van der Linden, Huber, Voet, Noodt, Damhouder, Bynkershoek, Matthaeus and, more recently, Asser and Josephus Jitta have been outstanding contributors to the various fields of law. In this survey we shall meet the names of many others who deserve a place in such a discussion.

In the United States Dutch law has a special significance because it was the law of the Dutch settlements in this country. Roman-Dutch law is also still in force in several parts of the British Empire (South Africa, Ceylon) which formerly belonged to the Dutch or were populated by Dutch settlers, although Dutch law is gradually overshadowed by English law in these areas.

Dutch colonial law deserves the attention of students of comparative law as well as of those who administer the law, because the Dutch have received considerable praise for their colonization. They were successful in creating a system of law which, although made to a considerable extent in the mother country, suited the needs of the colonies and was instrumental in bringing about a close cooperation between the Dutch and the native law.

As in most continental European countries, legal bibliography received scant attention in the Netherlands until a relatively late date. In the earlier periods law was too local to create an interest in bibliographies or even in studies

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of legal history. They were both neglected before the 19th and 20th centuries when the historic school in Germany began to influence Dutch jurisprudence and an interest in the country's own legal history developed. This development was perhaps a reaction against the rather arbitrary procedure in the period of codification in the early 19th century, when too much weight was given to French practice and theory of centralization.

The oldest bibliography of Dutch law was compiled in the 17th century by the bookdealer Cornelius van Beughem who published his "*Bibliographia juridica*" in 1651, in the middle of the Golden Age of the Netherlands, when this country was leading Europe in arts as well as sciences. The "*Bibliographia*" contains a good survey of Roman-Dutch law.

The most complete modern survey of Dutch jurisprudence and legislation is given in the "*Repertorium van de Nederlandsche Jurisprudentie en Rechtsliteratuur*" (Amsterdam, 1878 and ff.). It contains summaries of all judicial decisions of the courts of the Netherlands, as well as the titles of all books and articles in the legal field. The "*Repertorium*" is arranged alphabetically and by subject.

Of other legal bibliographies, some of an earlier date, we mention the following:

Presburg, J. M.—"*Bibliographie voor staats-, regts- en administratieve wetenschappen, enz.*," Leyden, 1852. It contains earlier works on civil and public law, constitutional law, political science, etc.

"*Catalogus plus quam 10,000 dissert. juridicarum in Acad. Neerland., Germaniae etc. defens. (1600-1866)*," Amsterdam, 1867, in 8 vols. is a bibliography of dissertations from Dutch and German universities.

Muller, Fr.—"*Catalogue des principaux livres sur le Droit Ancien hollandais avant l'introduction des Codes francais au commencement du xix-e siècle*," Amsterdam, 1875, is a survey of legal literature of the 19th century before the introduction of the French codes.

Nijhoff, M.—"*Bibliotheca juridica (1837-73)*," s'Gravenhage, 1874, contains publications of the years 1837-73.

Asser, T. M. C.—"*De academische rechtsliteratuur van Amsterdam, 1787-1887*," Amsterdam, 1887, contains the legal literature of Amsterdam from 1787 until 1887.

"*Thèses de droit soutenues aux universités des Pays-Bas. (1700-1898)*," Leyden, 1898.

This last compilation was made by the well-known firm of booksellers Burgersdijk and Niermans of Leyden. Catalogs of this firm as well as of the firm Martinus Nijhoff in the Hague, the best-known publisher and seller of legal material in the Netherlands, also contain valuable information.

A survey similar to the one furnished by the "*Repertorium*" is given by the "*Overzicht van de Rechtspraak, Rechtsliteratuur, Administratieve beslissingen*," collected for the users of the "*Weekblad van het Recht, De Nederlandsche jurisprudentie*, and *Leon's Rechtspraak*" which has been published by the firm



Belinfante, Zwolle, since 1925. It also gives a survey of court reports and legal publications, arranged according to the articles of the codes and the laws to which they refer.

Another legal bibliography which deserves mention is L. J. van Oppen's "Nederlandsche rechtsliteratuur . . . met medewerking van Mr. J. C. Sasse . . .," s'Gravenhage, Gebroeders Belinfante, 1884-86. (Dutch legal literature . . . with the collaboration of J. C. Sasse, M. L. L.), 5 vols. This work is also arranged alphabetically, according to subject, and more attention has been given to publications dealing with legal history, etc., than in the above mentioned handbooks. General bibliographical information is contained in "Nederlandsche bibliographie, lyst van nieuw verschenen boeken—1856-1934," Leyden, Sythoff, 1856-1940, v. 1-85.

Considerable bibliographical information is contained in the catalogs of leading Dutch law libraries, as for instance the library of the "Hooge Raad der Nederlanden," the libraries of the other courts, of the Department of Justice,<sup>1</sup> of several provincial and municipal libraries and of the leading bar associations and universities. Several of these catalogs are available in American libraries.<sup>2</sup> Significant is the "Catalogue" of the "Bibliothèque du Palais de la Paix" par Philip Christiaan Molhuysen et D. Albers, La Haye, 1922—Index alphabétique et du Supplément, 1922. This catalog is not only important in the field of international law, but, in addition, contains considerable material on the internal law of various countries. (Cp. Jakob ter Meulen, "La bibliothèque du Palais de la Paix," in Grotius, *Annuaire international*, 1925.)

The National Library (Koninklyke Bibliotheek) in the Hague, which received the special legal collections of Groen van Prinsterer (1881) and de Wal (1882), has several catalogs of importance: "Catalogus librorum saec. XV impressorum, quotquot in Bibliotheca Hagana asservantur," Ed. J. C. Holtrop, s'Gravenhage, 1856; "Repertorium op de Nederlandsche Tijdschriften," s'Gravenhage, 1914-1921. Among the catalogs of the University Library in Leyden the following, a list from only the oldest collections, are of interest:

Bertius, P.—"Nomenclator auctorum omnium, quorum libri vel manuscripti vel typis expressi exstant in Bibliotheca Academiae Lugduno-Batavae," Lugd. Bat., Fr. Raphelengius, 1595.

"Catalogus librorum tam impressorum quam manuscriptorum bibliothecae Lugd. Bat.," by W. Tenguerdus, J. Gronovius, J. Heyman, Lugd. Bat., 1716-41, 2 vols.

The University Library in Amsterdam has published numerous catalogs. A list of the legal collection appeared in 1897, while catalogs of the Godefroij and Koning collection on jurisprudence appeared in 1887 and 1902.

<sup>1</sup>The Department of Justice published catalogs in 1891 and 1908, the additions being listed in supplements until 1911.

<sup>2</sup>The Law Library of Congress has "Catalogus der boekerij van den Hoogen Raad der Nederlanden" (s'Gravenhage, 1880); "Catalogus van de boeken betr. het notariaat aanwezig in de Universiteitsbibliotheek te Amsterdam, Amsterdam, 1910"; and "Catalogus van de Provinciale bibliotheek van Zeeland—(4.uitg.)," Middelburg, U. F. Auer en zoon, 1907-13.

Another catalog of importance for legal bibliography is the one for the Library of the Lower House of the States-General.

In foreign literature, notes on Dutch legal bibliography are not very frequent. In "The Bibliography of International Law and Continental Law," by Edwin M. Borchard, published by the Library of Congress, there is a short chapter on the Netherlands (pp. 76-80) which contains some of the more outstanding material. In the first volume of the "Continental Legal History Series" we find an article by Professor J. A. van Hamel on the Netherlands which gives some bibliographical information in the footnotes.

A survey of Dutch legal literature by Professor H. L. Drucker was published in Kirchenheim's "Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft" (vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 2-7). Fuch's "Juristische Bücherkunde" (Linz a.d. Donau, 1928) has a short note on Dutch legal bibliography at page 41. Some of the well-known German bibliographies like Mühlbrechts' "Uebersicht der gesammten staats- und rechtswissenschaftlichen Literatur" and his "Wegweiser durch die neuere Literatur der Rechts- und Staatswissenschaften" also contain some information about Dutch legal literature. General biographies and bibliographies of the Netherlands which sometimes have information of value for legal questions are mentioned in "Guide to Reference Books" by Isadore Gilbert Mudge, Chicago, 1936.

The "Bibliographie générale et complète des livres de droit et de jurisprudence," Marchal et Billard, 1898-1908, includes bibliographical notes on Dutch law under the heading "Lois étrangères."

The field of Dutch legal bibliographies being rather limited, we shall deal here also with studies on legal history, or history of law in the Netherlands, as it might more properly be called. Legal history is a subject which did not receive much attention in the Netherlands, as already mentioned, before the 19th century. Many works of classical Dutch jurisprudence shed considerable light, however, on questions of legal history, as for instance Grotius' "Inleidinge tot de Hollandsche Rechtsgeleerdheid" which contains a clear and analytical survey of Dutch law of that period, in the same way as Voet's "Commentaries" or Van Leeuwen's "Roman Dutch Law."

The best-known work in the field of legal history is D. van Heynsbergen's "Geschiedenis der Rechtswetenschap in Nederland" which was published in 1925. This work contains a survey of Dutch jurisprudence until 1900. The first chapter of this book deals with the study of Roman law (Philips van Leiden, A. Geilhoven, J. Bouteillier, Wielant, Damhouder, Mudaeus, a.o.). The second chapter describes what the author calls the humanist or Dutch school (Viglius von Aytta, H. Grotius, A. Vinnius, U. Huber, G. Woodt, Joh. Voet, Heineccius and others) but what is generally designated by the name of Roman-Dutch law in the Anglo-Saxon countries. The succeeding chapters deal with the theory of statutes and its meaning for international private law, with theoretical-practical literature and with the jurisprudence of the 19th century.

Another useful study is Dr. S. A. van Lunteren's "Overzicht van de Geschiedenis der Romeinsche en Oud-Nederlandsche Rechtsvorming," den Haag,

1928. It is not so much a history of Dutch jurisprudence as of Dutch law and attempts to convey a picture of the growth of Dutch law from Roman and Germanic law. It describes this process until the adoption of the codes in 1838. Dr. Van Lunteren did not try to write an exhaustive study, as he himself states in the preface, but as an introductory study his work is undoubtedly of merit, especially because it gives considerable bibliographical information.

Of more general sources we mention Professor H. J. Hijmans' "Geschiedenis der Rechtswetenschap" in "De Geschiedenis der Wetenschappen" and Professor van der Vlugt's "De geestelyke Wetenschappen" in "Eene Halve Eeuw."

Recently the Royal Academy of Sciences in Amsterdam has announced its intention of publishing a series of works on the "Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Rechtswetenschap." In the introduction to the first volume it is stated that the period for self-reflection has arrived in Dutch jurisprudence. The huge task which the Academy sets for itself, has been apportioned as follows: W. J. A. J. Duynstee, Natural law and philosophy of law; H. R. Hoetink, Roman law; L. J. van Apeldoorn, Private law prior to Grotius; F. J. de Jong, Grotius until 1830; E. J. J. van der Heyden and P. Scholten, Grotius after 1830; C. W. van der Pot, State and administrative law; J. Ph. de Monte Verloren, Penal law and procedure before the codification; W. Pompe, The same after the codification; J. M. Telders, International law; Th. A. Fruin, Civil procedure; R. D. Kollwijn, International private law; and S. J. Fockema Andreae, Legal history.

Up to the present time only the study of Kollwijn on international private law has appeared. It contains interesting bibliographical material on little-known writers on Conflict of Laws in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Among the leading German works on legal history, especially those of the older period, we find numerous references to authors who would now be regarded as Dutch. In that period, however, their national adherence was not always considered so important. During the New Era most Western European countries went through the same phases of legal development, characterized by the struggle between a general law and local laws from which gradually the national positivist legal systems of the 19th and 20th centuries emerged. Perhaps in Holland the influence of local law remained of importance longer than in the more centralized states but, fundamentally, all Western European countries went through the same process of growth which is not entirely absent even in English law.

The universalism of the Middle Ages and the individualism of the New Era merged into the liberal legal systems of the last century, with a definite preponderance of the liberalist element, while liberalism only now is gradually superseded by new and more organic tendencies. Lately voices have been heard which might indicate the return to a "natural-law period" as a reaction to the much overdone legalistic interpretation of the written law.

There are several works of merit on the history of Dutch law besides works on the history of Dutch jurisprudence. We mention the following: Van de

Spiegel, "Verhandeling over den Oorsprong en de Historie der Vaderlandsche Rechten, inzonderheid van Holland en Zeeland" (1769); further the standard work of Fockema Andreae, "Bydragen tot de Nederlandsche Rechtsgeschiedenis" (1900). This work deals with family law, the constitution of the courts and the condition of persons in the various provinces and towns. The same author wrote a short treatise entitled: "Het bestuur van het Hollandsche Platteland" (Government of Rural Holland) in "Werken van het Historisch Genootschap," 3d. Serie, No. 45 (1922). Another short survey is given by Van Kuyk, "Bestuur en rechtswezen," chapter III of "Het Huiselyk en maatschappelyk Leven onzer Voorouders," by Brugmans and others (1914-15).

De Bleécourt's "Kort begrip van het Oud-Vaderlandsch Recht" (Short Survey of Ancient Dutch Law) also contains information of bibliographical importance.

In the field of administrative and constitutional law Thorbecke's "Schets eener Geschiedenis der Provinciaal-Burgerlyke Wetgeving in de Republiek der Vereenigde Nederlanden" (Historische schetsen 38) deserves mention. A work of interest to the Anglo-Saxon reader is Wessels' "History of the Roman-Dutch law," Part I (1908). This work, by a judge of the Supreme Court in the Transvaal, gives a clear and interesting description of the development of Roman-Dutch law. A Belgian work which also contains a great deal of material on the Netherlands is Raepsaet, "Analyse historique et critique de l'origine et des progres des Droits des Belges et Gaulois," forming the third, fourth, and fifth volumes of his "Oeuvres complètes."

The problem of the validity of Roman law in the Netherlands was raised by the following question of the Brussels Academy in 1782: "Depuis quand le Droit Romain est-il connu dans les provinces des Pays-Bas autrichiens et depuis quand y a-t-il force de loi?" The prize essay of De Bergh stated that there was no trace of the usage of Roman law in the Netherlands prior to the 12th century and that it was not recognized as "raison écrite" before the end of the 14th century. Others, especially Raepsaet, sustained the view that Roman law had been invoked in courts since the Frankish period. This same problem is treated in Pouillet, "Origines, développements et transformations des institutions dans les Anciens Pays-Bas."

It is probable that Roman law led a sort of separate existence apart from the "mores Germanorum" and was occasionally referred to, although its weight could not have been very great in a period when it was the law of the conquered. None the less its scientific reputation may have given it a certain standing.

A good impression of the growth of the importance of Roman law in the 16th and 17th centuries is given by Star Numan in his "Leven van Bynkershoek." Most writers agree that no definite date can be set for the introduction of Roman law, although Van Leeuwen (Commentaries, Kotze's tr. vol. 1) is of the opinion that it was formally introduced by King William II (1256). There is no doubt, however, that during the 16th century Roman law became

the common law of Holland. In the following century Dutch jurisprudence reached its leading position which gave it a lasting reputation that was maintained by the later generations of jurists although they did not quite reach the dimensions of the 17th century masters. However, the 19th and 20th also produced many names of world reputation, like Thorbecke (Constitutional law), M. S. and C. Asser and De Louter (International law), Krabbe (Philosophy of law). Names like de Bosch Kemper, Fockema Andreae, Land, van Hamel, van der Vlugt and others have likewise a good sound in the legal world.

In the last decade there is perhaps a tendency to feel less admiration for the legalistic interpretation of statutory rules and to stress the social function of law. (Sociology of law: Sinzheimer.)

In the field of administrative and constitutional law we mention the following general works which contain bibliographical material: De Bosch Kemper, "De staatkundige geschiedenis van Nederland tot 1830" (1868); Fruin-Colenbrander, "Geschiedenis der staatsinstellingen in Nederland," 2nd edition in 1922; and Gosses and Japikse, "Handboek tot de Staatkundige Geschiedenis van Nederland."

From the works mentioned in this survey, it should be possible to gather fairly complete bibliographical information on Dutch law, although some fields remain difficult to penetrate, as for instance, early court reports and early local statutes on which there are no exhaustive bibliographical studies, while reference to them in treatises is rather scant and does not allow any conclusion as to completeness.

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## ANNUAL MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO A.A.L.L. MEMBERS

### A.L.A. Will Meet at Boston in June

THE SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will be held at Boston, Massachusetts, June 19 to 25, 1941, with headquarters at the Statler Hotel. The Tentative Conference Program is printed in the March number of the *A.L.A. Bulletin* together with a delightful article *Boston Invites You in June!* written by Ruth S. Berlin of the staff of the Boston Public Library and a member of the A.L.A. Conference Local Publicity Committee.

### A.B.A. Will Meet at Indianapolis in September

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION will be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, September 29 to October 4, 1941. Headquarters for the meeting will be at the Claypool and Lincoln Hotels according to the announcement in the March number of the *A.B.A. Journal*. Requests for room reservations should be addressed to the Reservation Department, 1140 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.



## THE PRACTICES OF LAW PUBLISHERS AS THEY AFFECT LAW LIBRARIES \*

GEORGE BERDINE BROWN

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### Introduction

**I**N ORDER to understand how the practices of law publishers may affect law librarians, it is necessary to know (1) what are the practices of law publishers, and (2) what are the tasks of law librarians which may be affected by them. The publisher attempts to fill a need for printed material on a subject by publishing books and offering them for sale. The librarian must select which books he wants to purchase, and decide from whom he wishes to purchase them. Thus the librarian's main contact with the book publisher is in selecting and purchasing books. What are the methods used by the law publisher that complicate or hinder the selection and purchase of books by law libraries? This problem is the chief concern of this study.

To obtain the needed information for this study, it was necessary to make use of a combination of the questionnaire and personal interview methods. Almost all the printed material touching on the subject of law librarian-law publisher relationships appears in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* or in the publications of the American Bar Association. The American Association of Law Book Publishers did not publish a journal or any proceedings of its annual meetings. There is a committee of the American Bar Association on the duplication of law books which cooperates with similar committees of the American Association of Law Libraries and of the Association of American Law Schools. Their reports were useful. The questionnaire sent to law librarians was necessary because there is not enough printed material available to give an adequate picture of the situation.

The questionnaire sought information on four main points which relate to publisher-librarian relationships:

1. Book selection and legal bibliography.
2. Book purchasing, prices, and discounts.
3. Cooperation between publishers and librarians.
4. The book budgets of libraries concerned.

An invitation for additional comments on the general problem was extended. The questionnaire, accompanied by a letter explaining the use to be made of the information, was sent to fifty law librarians. Thirty-nine of them, 78 per cent, responded.

The replies to the questionnaire were expected to provide authority for statements concerning what the practices of representative librarians were

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\* Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Library Science in the Graduate School of the University of Illinois, 1940. Chapter II, Book Selection, is printed here. The complete thesis is available on inter-library loan on application to the University of Illinois Library.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

during the past year, and what these librarians think about the current library problems involved.

The questionnaire was supplemented by interviews with publishers and publishers' representatives to secure the publishers' point of view.

The following section on Book Selection forms Chapter II of the complete study.

### Book Selection

One of the law librarian's main duties is selecting books for purchase. In general library practice, the term "book selection" has two meanings: the selection of a book or books to satisfy the needs of an individual patron, and the selection of books for purchase by the library. These concepts are closely inter-related, as the librarian must always consider the possible user in selecting books for purchase. The emphasis in this study will be placed on the second concept.

Every law librarian must use his best judgment and all available facilities in choosing the books to place on the shelves of his library. The problem is much greater for the librarian with a very limited book budget. Those librarians having a large book fund and a relatively complete collection can buy most of the important current books published without much question and concentrate their energies on an attempt to fill in the *lacunae*. They must necessarily have a greater knowledge of book prices and values, particularly in the second-hand market, than those who can afford to buy only a small selection of the current books published.

Many of the sources librarians use for finding information about law publications are common to both the large and small libraries, while others are used mainly by the larger ones.

An outstanding feature of the merchandising system for distribution of law publications is the practice followed by most law publishers of acting in the dual capacity of publisher and book seller. They sell not only their own publications direct to the customer, but also the publications of all other publishers in the field. This practice results in the receipt by librarians of advertising material for the same book from a number of different publishers, usually with no mention of the actual publisher. This practice is often confusing to law librarians, and would seem to be a waste of money by the book sellers.

The following questions on book selection were included in the questionnaire:

What sources of information concerning new books do you use in selection and ordering?

- (a) Publishers' or book sellers' announcements.
- (b) Book reviews.
- (c) General trade bibliographies.
- (d) Traveling salesmen.
- (e) Lists and advertisements in LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL and other journals.
- (f) Others.

The replies indicate that publishers' announcements are used more regularly

and extensively than any other aid. All the 39 librarians answering the questionnaire checked this item. This is to be expected, due to the fact that all librarians receive announcements of nearly all the new publications from one or more book sellers.

These announcements often omit essential information about the book, such as complete name of the author, complete title, date of publication, series note, and collation, as well as publisher. All this information is essential for selection purposes and to prevent unintentional duplication in ordering.

It is a common and convenient practice for lawyers to cite a volume as *Brown on Automobiles*, but a librarian must know that the book is by Clarence John Brown, and its actual title is: *Treatise on the Law of Automobiles in New York State*. Particularly in a large library where many books by the same author on the same subject may be found and where there are many Browns in the catalog the complete information is essential.

The date of publication is almost always omitted from the printed circular. When these circulars are sent out a year or more after the publication of the book in an effort to sell it to those who did not buy it on publication, or when they are mailed several months before the book is ready, much confusion and no little irritation result. Often correspondence is necessary to determine if a new edition has been issued or whether the advertised book is the same as the one which the library has previously purchased.

Many libraries, as a timesaving measure and to insure keeping a series up to date, place standing orders for all volumes of a series to be supplied as published. When announcements are received with no mention that the book belongs to a series, and a separate order is placed for the book, unintentional duplication may result.

Collation helps the librarian to determine whether the book is likely to contain enough information to justify the price asked, and also the extent of additional material in a so-called revised edition.

Publishers' announcements are advertising material and, as such, should be closely scrutinized. The publisher is naturally interested in selling his books, and the advertisement is designed to accomplish this purpose. The librarian cannot believe all the claims made on such an advertisement and should check the information against the reputation of the writer as an authority on the subject and against the reputation of the publisher, the latter sometimes being an indication of the probable quality of the book. Where time will allow, the librarian's judgment should be checked with the critical opinions of authorities through the use of reviews.

Thirty years ago, one librarian<sup>1</sup> urged the publishers to print circular advertising on sheets the size of ordinary library cards instead of on handbills of various colors and shapes, and to give the title of the work with the full name

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<sup>1</sup>SMALL, A. J. *Law-book Making from a Law Librarian's Standpoint*. 2 LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL 57-61, 1909.

of the author, edition, date, number of volumes, size, kind of binding, and price. In addition to this, he suggested giving a general outline of the book on the reverse side of the card, such as is now done by several general trade and special publishers. Macmillan, McGraw-Hill, and John Wiley make a regular practice of sending announcements of their publications on 3" x 5" library cards. This is a helpful practice from the standpoint of the library book selector.

If this suggestion were followed, an author file of all current legal publications could be maintained as long as needed. To prevent its becoming too large, a system could be arranged whereby cards for all books purchased would be withdrawn upon receipt of the books.

Under the present system an author file is impossible because many of the announcements contain advertisements for more than one book, and because the formats of the announcements are so varied. An accurate publisher file, which most libraries use for general book publishers, is also difficult to maintain because so often the actual publisher is not mentioned on the book seller's announcement.

Thirty-five librarians noted that they used reviews in making their selections. Considering this statement in conjunction with the frequently expressed opinion that reviews are not satisfactory for book selection purposes because they appear so long after publication of the book, the question is raised as to whether such reviews are a primary aid, or a secondary one used to check up on information and opinion obtained elsewhere.

If some method were found whereby reviews of law books could be published at or near the date of publication, reviews might become more important and useful to the book selector. One librarian suggested that one of the most needed tools of the profession is some sort of book review digest of law books. This statement would seem to indicate also that the librarian uses reviews for information about a particular book the title of which is already known to him, rather than as a check list of new books in his field. The inclusion of references to book reviews in the *Index to Legal Periodicals* has made these reviews more readily available.

Another librarian believes that even more needed is an organ similar to *Subscription Books Bulletin* to be compiled by a committee of experts for the purpose of recommending or not recommending purchase of new books in the field of law. If such a bulletin were to be useful, it would be necessary for law librarians to hold their orders until the appearance of the experts' recommendations. Whether they would be willing to do this is questionable. Considering that the book ratings in such a publication would necessarily appear a long time after publication of the books, it is doubtful whether it would be of much use.

The term "general trade bibliographies" is used to describe those tools which the general library uses for finding information needed for book selection and ordering, such as the *Cumulative Book Index*, *Publishers' Trade List Annual*, *Publishers' Weekly*, and the corresponding tools of England and the other foreign countries. They are usually available for use of the law librarian whose library is connected with a university; those libraries which are not so connected

are not likely to have many general trade bibliographies other than *Publishers' Weekly* and perhaps the *Publishers' Trade List Annual*.

Unfortunately for law librarians, very few of the law publishers have their catalogs included in the *Publishers' Trade List Annual*. The fact that this annual volume is priced within reach of all libraries coupled with the fact that information concerning current law publications is not to be found in any other bibliography makes this omission seriously inconvenient.

The *Publishers' Weekly* attempts to list all books published each week in the United States. It is still not very complete for law books, although it is much more so now than formerly. The section in small type at the bottom of each page of the bibliography section includes publications which are not strictly "in the trade", and law books seem to fall into this category.

The *United States Catalog* and *Cumulative Book Index* series aim to include all books published in the United States and Canada up to 1930 and all books in the English language, wherever published, since 1930. Law books are included eventually but too often do not appear until after the library must place its order. The publishers of the *Cumulative Book Index* depend to a great extent upon the book publishers to send them a transcript of the title page and other information about the books to be included. If the publishers are slow in supplying this information, the books naturally will not be listed soon after publication. This delay adds to the book selector's difficulties.

In 1931 at a meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, Miss E. Burnham of the H. W. Wilson Company made some remarks to illustrate the difficulty of getting bibliographical information about new books promptly from most law publishers for listing in the *Cumulative Book Index*. Among her complaints were: listing of books under name of the latest editor with no mention of the original author, or listing the authors' last names only, incomplete title, and refusal to send copies from which the information needed could be obtained. In a recent letter Miss Burnham reports that conditions are still "just the same as in 1931."

These general trade bibliographies are used by the librarians who have them available; however, 16 of those who replied to the questionnaire did not have access to them, or to any accurate source of bibliographical information about new law books.

Probably in no other field of book selling is the system of direct selling to the ultimate consumer through the use of traveling salesmen more extensive than in that of law. There is no doubt that this is effective. These salesmen seem to have no great difficulty in convincing lawyers and librarians that every new law book published will be invaluable to them. There is some doubt that this is the most economical method. There is a possibility that the expense of this method adds to the high costs of law books.

In the questionnaire, information given by traveling salesmen was included as an aid to book selection. This is an aid to the extent that it is useful in calling to the attention of the librarian new publications and those announced



for future publication. These salesmen are, of course, primarily interested in selling their books, and their information requires checking with authoritative sources before a definite order is placed. Ordinarily these salesmen have with them nothing more than a book jacket or advertising material about a new book to show to the librarian. In large cities it is possible for librarians to examine the books before purchase. One librarian in New York has instructed his agent to send him all new books for examination on publication. Most librarians do not have such an opportunity. Books can be ordered on approval, but it is not practical to do it for a very large number of them. Twenty-seven librarians listed salesmen as one of their regular sources of information about new books.

For a number of years the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL has included a check list of reports and session laws to enable libraries to keep up to date on their continuations. For several years this Journal included also a check list of new law books.<sup>2</sup> . . . That these lists in the Journal are much used is evidenced by the fact that 35 librarians checked this item in the questionnaire. They are useful in checking on books which may have been missed previously. They have the disadvantage of not appearing more frequently than six times a year.

As has been shown, some of the most important publications of a legal nature are the official publications of various governmental units. For selection and bibliographical checking of these publications, the various check lists issued by the governments, such as the *Monthly Catalog of United States Public Documents*, the *Weekly List of Selected United States Government Publications*, and the monthly, quarterly, and annual lists of the publications of His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, are indispensable.

The main disadvantage of the *Monthly Catalog* is its lateness in appearance; for a number of years it has been two to three months behind. The *Weekly List* is not a satisfactory supplement as it lists only the more popular publications and no attempt is made to make it complete. The state list, *Monthly Check List of State Publications*, is also late, and it is not entirely complete due to the fact that it lists only material deposited in the Library of Congress.

A number of librarians added these government lists on the questionnaire in the spaces intended for other book selection aids, thus showing that they are useful to the law library book selector.

The book selection aids for foreign legal publications will not be discussed in this study, because very few libraries are buying in this field. Most law libraries confine their purchases to publications of the United States, England, and their possessions.

Earlier in this chapter the various sources available to law librarians for finding bibliographical information on law books were discussed. Now, let us consider past attempts at publishing a current law trade bibliography, the reasons for their failure, and the possibilities of publishing one successfully. A

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<sup>2</sup>The section of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL entitled "Check List of New Law Books" was discontinued beginning with the March, 1940, number.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

large majority of those law librarians who replied to the questionnaire felt that some single source for securing information about current publications was definitely needed.

In 1913, at a meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, the suggestion was made that the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* publish lists of current publications.<sup>3</sup> As a result of this suggestion, this Journal began, in January, 1916, to publish in each issue (four times a year) a list of "American State Reports and Session Laws, Exclusive of Side Reports." The Journal also included a section called "Notes on Legal Bibliography" from April, 1915, through January, 1921. This section was edited by Frederick C. Hicks, then Law Librarian of Columbia University. According to a note preceding each month's "Notes," "The purpose of this department is to record bibliographical information which will aid in finding and using books that contain the law."

The section "American State Reports and Session Laws" was continued until October, 1932, at which time it was transferred to the *Law Library News*. It was transferred back to the Journal with the September, 1937, issue and is continued currently.

The *Law Library News* was published monthly from 1927 to 1932 by Fred E. Rosbrook, Librarian of the Appellate Division Law Library in Rochester, New York, and from 1932 to 1937 by S. D. Klapp, Librarian of the Hennepin County Law Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Its purpose was to supply law librarians with needed information concerning reports, session laws and new treatises, etc.

The *Law Library News* was merged with the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* in September, 1937 (vol. 30 no. 4, *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*; vol. 10 no. 9, *Law Library News*).

The *Law Book Review Digest and Current Legal Bibliography* was another attempt to give bibliographical and critical information about new law books. It was published by W. L. Friend, Jr., of Philadelphia, now a member of the staff of the Law Library of Congress, and lasted through only four numbers, October, 1931-January, 1932. . . .

The cumulative system of issuing trade bibliographies as developed by the H. W. Wilson Company has proved to be the best possible arrangement. The *Cumulative Book Index* with its monthly issues and quarterly, semi-annual, annual, biennial, and five-year cumulations provides up to date current bibliographical information and permanent reference volumes. Law books are included in this index, but there is so much material that is of no interest to law libraries that few of them feel justified in purchasing it. Several librarians have remarked that they would like to be relieved of the necessity of sorting through the deluge of publishers' announcements which every librarian receives, and suggest that the publishers cooperate in publishing one good trade list instead of these advertisements.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Schenk, in Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, June 26, 1913. 6 *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* 46-51, 1914.

Because of difficulties experienced in finding information about law publications, a current trade bibliography of the Wilson type published for the special field of law and related subjects would be much used. If the replies to the questionnaire are a true sample of opinion, almost all law librarians would support such an undertaking. There is no doubt that the bibliography is needed. The question of how to finance it and who should be responsible for compiling it has not yet been answered.

In answer to Question D on the questionnaire:

1. Do you feel a definite need for a complete, comprehensive current bibliography (monthly for example) of all new publications in the field of law and related subjects? and
2. Who in your opinion should compile such a bibliography?

the following replies were received:

Thirty-one librarians replied that such a bibliography is much needed, 6 were unfavorable to the proposition, and 2 did not indicate any reaction. Nine librarians suggested it should be compiled by law librarians, 6 by law publishers, 11 by some commercial bibliography publisher, 2 by "anyone who can make it complete," and one librarian thought it should be compiled and published by the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL. Several librarians thought some combination of the three possibilities might work.

Past experience has shown that such cooperative efforts are not satisfactory. Too often those cooperating do not find time to do the job as it should be done. The number of subscriptions to such a bibliography which could be sold would not make it self-supporting. This rules out the possibility of any private individual or company being interested. They would necessarily have to earn expenses. If such a bibliography is published, it will have to be subsidized in some manner.

A bibliography of this type would probably be very useful as an advertising medium for the publishers. They are particularly well equipped to gather the necessary information. Most of the law publishers seem to work together very well in selling each other's publications. They naturally have information about new books in advance of their publication. It would seem not too difficult for the publishers to establish a central depository for information about all publications of interest to lawyers and law librarians. Periodic lists of these publications, giving full bibliographical information, could be published on the cumulative system and sold to all those interested. The publishing costs could be borne jointly by the publishers and the subscribers. Part of the necessary money could be secured by selling display advertising to the publishers. Perhaps the subscriptions could be sold on the service basis to keep the price within reach of all libraries and most lawyers. It might be possible to secure a grant from one of the philanthropic foundations to aid in financing such a project.

What should such a bibliography include? First, from the writer's experience of several years of purchasing books for a law library, the following seem most important: all strictly legal books, such as casebooks, texts, treatises, com-

mentaries, encyclopedias, dictionaries, codes and their supplements; Second, as much legal material of a popular nature, or so-called "borderline" material, as possible. In this group fall also legal biography, and books on insurance, political science, economics, banking and finance which are of interest to lawyers. A list of government documents, particularly state publications of legal interest, would be helpful. A special attempt should be made to include local publications which do not receive national publicity and are often overlooked. Several librarians have expressed a desire to have listed the latest volume of the many continuations such as session laws and court reports. Such a list now appears in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*. It could be included in the suggested bibliography and its pages in the Journal given over to additional articles. New legal periodicals might well be mentioned. When the bibliography becomes well established, the publishers might consider the inclusion of the above mentioned types of material published in England and other foreign countries in addition to that published in the United States. The Carswell Company of Toronto would probably be glad to aid in supplying the necessary information because they sell a large amount of English material in the United States.

It would be desirable to have all the material mentioned above listed in one publication to which every law librarian and many lawyers could subscribe. It would surely be a timesaver, and would also be valuable as a permanent reference bibliography of publications of legal interest. It would be a large undertaking, but it should be started, on a small scale if necessary. Expansion could come as the publishers were able to handle it.

Such a bibliography would be used by the library book selector as a check list to see what is being published on a given subject or by a given author. It would be used by the order librarian for verifying items—correct author entry, correct title, date, edition, publisher, and price—needed to prevent unintentional duplication. It would enable the librarians to place their orders more intelligently and to be sure of getting the best possible price. The book sellers could then base their plea for patronage on their ability to give this added service. Such a bibliography would do away with the necessity of keeping an announcement file. It is needed by law librarians particularly, but would no doubt prove its value to practicing lawyers as well.

In summary, it can be said that most law librarians use publishers' announcements and book reviews regularly for selection purposes; that these announcements leave much to be desired in the way of completeness and convenient format; that the general trade bibliographies are used in libraries where they are available; that such lists as those found in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* help to fill a need for information about new and forthcoming books; that law librarians in general recognize the importance of the several current lists of government publications as aids to selection; and that there is a need for a comprehensive current law book bibliography.

**CURRENT COMMENTS****Raymond Lindquist Heads Law Library Association of Greater New York**

RAYMOND LINDQUIST, librarian of the New York Law Institute, was elected President of the Law Library Association of Greater New York at its second annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Collingwood on February 3, 1941. Other officers elected include: Vice-President, Miles O. Price, law librarian of Columbia University; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Lena Keller, cataloger of the New York County Lawyers' Association; Directors, Mrs. Marjorie S. Coleman, librarian of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit; Miss Cecilia G. Curran, librarian of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner and Reed; and Ben Margolin, librarian of the District Attorney's Office.

Mr. Lindquist, the new President, was formerly librarian of the Department of Correction of the City of New York, and was also in the Field Library Service of the Department of Justice for the Bureau of Prisons. He received a fellowship from the American Library Association to attend the Columbia University School of Library Service before taking up his duties in the Department of Correction of the City of New York.

A News-Letter (the *Legist*, vol. 1, no. 1, February, 1941) is now being issued by the Law Library Association of Greater New York. It contains notices of meetings, news items about the Association and the work of its committees. An important and extremely useful project which will be undertaken soon by a new committee is the compilation of a Union List of the Legal Periodicals Available in New York City.

**State Documents Provided Free to Law School Libraries**

MIMEOGRAPHED CHARTS SHOWING STATE DOCUMENTS PROVIDED FREE TO LAW SCHOOL LIBRARIES FOR THEIR OWN USE OR FOR EXCHANGE have been compiled by Marian Gould, law librarian of the University of Utah. Appended to these valuable charts is a list of citations to forty-one state codes and compilations giving statutory authority for the receipt by law school libraries of free state publications. Copies of these charts and the list of citations may be obtained from Miss Gould.

**A.A.L.L. Committees, 1940-41**

TWO ADDITIONAL A.A.L.L. COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS have been made since the publication of the list of committees in the November, 1940, number of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and the supplement to the list in the January, 1941, number of the *Journal*. Mary Esther Newsome, law librarian of Suffolk University, Boston, is serving as a member of the Committee on New Members, and Vernon Smith, law librarian of the University of California, has accepted appointment to the Joint Committee on Cooperation Between the Association of American Law Schools and the American Association of Law Libraries.

[Continued on page 63]





**PALACE OF THE ROYAL GOVERNORS, WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA**

*These ornamental gates adorn the rear of the Palace of the Royal Governors, at Williamsburg, the restored Colonial city. Here Virginia hospitality was nowhere better exemplified, with royal governors and their guests living in great state. In fact, the governors complained that the demands of Virginia hospitality improverished them. Beautiful gardens and fascinating outbuildings are included in the Palace layout, while nearby is the home of George Wythe, first professor of law in America.*

## CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINIA

J. STUART WHITE<sup>1</sup>

SOMETIME, somewhere across these busy years, you've had a yearning to visit or revisit Old Virginia. Your annual convention at the Chamberlin Hotel, at Old Point Comfort, June 27-30, affords you this golden opportunity.

Old Point Comfort, itself holding a high place in Virginia history, may be the base from which to plan nearby tours to some of the nation's most historic shrines. But before going beyond the confines of "The Point," let's review briefly the historic associations of this fashionable resort.

In the background are the brick buildings of Fort Monroe, United States Army Coast Artillery Post and Coast Artillery School, which has recently taken on new vigor and life in the nation's vast preparations for national defense. Always a rendezvous for military and naval officers and their wives, the Chamberlin Hotel today is frequented more than ever by service officers, whose varying uniforms add a pleasing contrast of color to the gay life of the resort. The septagonal-bastioned fortifications, screened by trees, with quarters and administration buildings, cover about 80 acres and are surrounded by a moat.

In 1609, the first settlers at Jamestown built a defense they called Algernonne Fort against a possible attack of the Spaniards. It was described as a stockade, "without stone or brick," with fifty men, women and boys, and equipped with seven cannon. The defense was later called Point Comfort and in 1630-32 was rebuilt by Colonel Samuel Mathews. A new fortification, erected in 1727-32, named Fort George, though constructed with double walls of brick, was destroyed by the "great gust" of 1749. During the Siege of Yorktown, Count de Grasse strengthened his defenses of the area by placing batteries on the Point. The construction of the present fort was begun in 1819 and completed about 1847. Among privates here in 1828-29 was Edgar Allan Poe, who enlisted in Boston as E. A. Perry. Chief Black Hawk, of Illinois, was held a prisoner at the Fort in 1832 after the Black Hawk War.

On the night of February 2, 1865, a steamer from Washington anchored in Hampton Roads, bringing President Lincoln for an informal peace conference with Confederate commissioners, headed by his old friend and fellow congressman, Alexander Stephens, then vice-president of the Confederacy. The conference came to nothing.

In Hampton Roads in sight of Old Point the battle between the Confederate warship *Merrimac* (*Virginia*) and the Union Fleet took place in March, 1862. Later, near the same site, there was the historic battle between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*, the first fight in history between ironclad vessels.

Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, was a prisoner at the Fort for two years, 1865-67.

Old Point Comfort's career as a fashionable resort began at the time Chief

<sup>1</sup> Virginia Conservation Commission.

Black Hawk and his warriors were imprisoned at Fort Monroe. Curious crowds that flocked to stare at the proud old warrior soon overflowed the little Hygeia Hotel (the Chamberlin's predecessor), housing civilian employees at the Fort. The proprietor, Hampton Phoebus, built additions to his hotel, chartered boats to bring visitors, and soon Old Point was on its way to becoming a place where diplomats and government officials of Washington mingled with the elite of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Richmond and the Deep South.

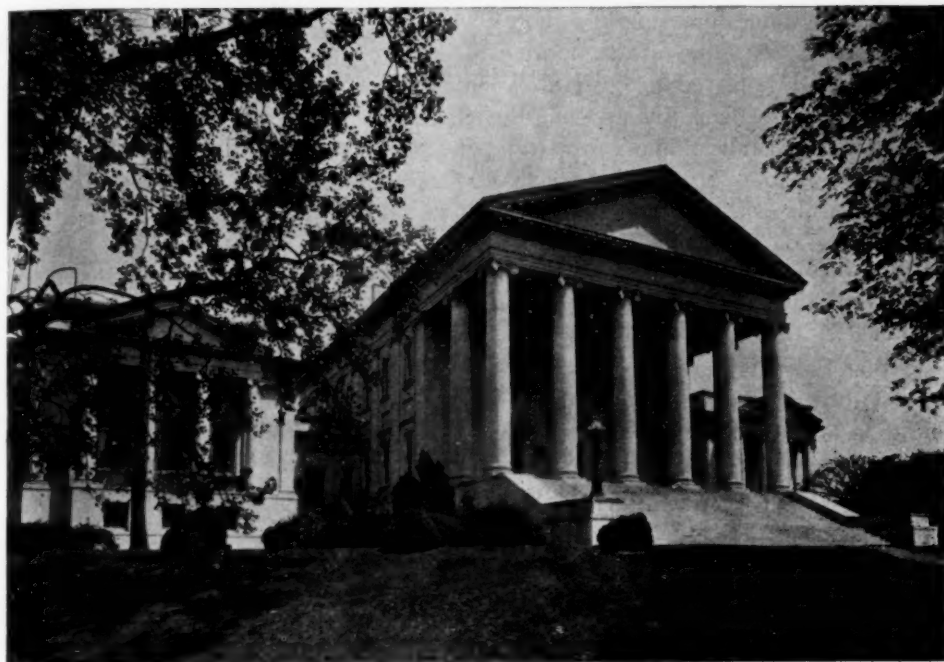
After enjoying rounds of golf, swimming in the Chamberlin's delightful outdoor pool, dancing, and other sports, convention delegates will want to explore many of the historic places near the Chamberlin. A few miles outside of Newport News is the Mariners' Museum, built in 1930. Set in a landscaped park, the museum now contains more than 45,000 marine antiquities, including ship models, figureheads, maps, charts, navigation instruments, and various other historic gear and tackle connected with the sea and ships. Nearby is the Golf Museum of the James River Country Club, which houses a unique collection of relics of the sea. Nearby, too, are Virginia Beach, Ocean View and other seashore resorts.

But more fascinating places are ahead, and the first to be visited should be Jamestown, where Captain John Smith and a small band of courageous English settlers established on May 13, 1607, the first permanent English settlement in America. This marked the beginning of the nation, and at Jamestown, too, in 1619, was established the first representative assembly in the new world—the beginning of our great system of representative government. The old church with its quiet graveyard, the statues of Captain John Smith and the Indian Princess Pocahontas, with the museum and archaeological developments of the National Park Service, combine to suggest to visitors the atmosphere of 17th century life of the early settlers.

Many of the most important pages in the social and political history of Virginia and America were written in Williamsburg, the colonial capital, which in its appearance reflected England in miniature, and in the state of mind of its citizens reflected the grandeur that was to be America.

Located in Middle Plantation, which had been founded in 1633, the town was an attempt to expand the first settlement at Jamestown. From the first the city prospered and increased in importance because of its central location on the Virginia Peninsula, and because of its freedom from the swamp miasma which made Jamestown untenable. When the State House at Jamestown was burned during Bacon's Rebellion in 1676-1677, the General Assembly met at flourishing Middle Plantation, where already Bruton Parish had been formed by the union of Middletown and Marston Parishes, and where in 1693 the College of William and Mary was established.

Thus, from 1699 to 1780, the Capital of Virginia was at Williamsburg and this gay little town became the social, educational as well as the political center of the colony. After 1780, when the Capital was moved to Richmond, the town gradually sank into the somnolence of a quiet country seat and college town.



#### THE VIRGINIA CAPITOL, AT RICHMOND

*Designed by Thomas Jefferson after the Maison Carree, at Nimes, France, the Virginia Capitol is said to have introduced classical architecture in the United States. In this building meets the oldest representative assembly in the new world. It houses the famous Houdon statue of George Washington and other works of art. Here Aaron Burr was tried for treason, with Chief Justice John Marshall presiding. Nearby is the new Virginia State Library building, in a part of which meets the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.*

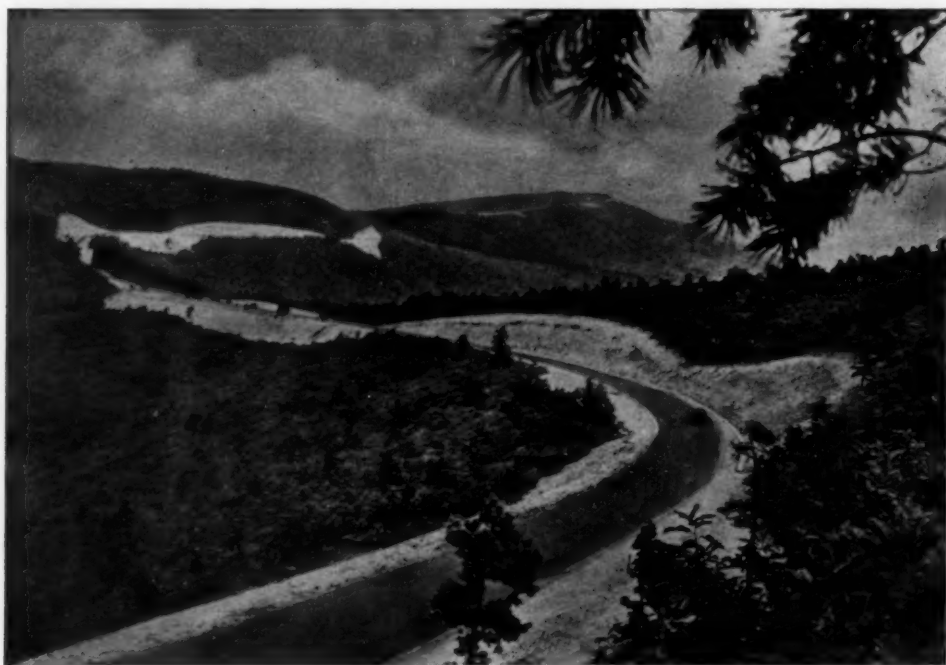
Through the efforts of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., this unique and historic city has been restored to its setting in colonial days. Research in America and abroad, conducted at great expense, preceded the actual reconstruction of the city more than a decade ago. The visitor today will find the city basically reconstructed and restored, yet improvements are constantly being made and it will be years before this project, called the most unique historical restoration in the world, is finally completed. Millions are still being spent annually in the little town on restoration work.

Preeminent among the many restored buildings is the Palace of the Royal Governors, with its gorgeous antique furnishings and lovely gardens and out-buildings. Virginia hospitality was nowhere better exemplified than at the Palace, where royal governors and their guests lived in great state. In fact, the governors frequently complained that the demands of Virginia hospitality impoverished them.

Other interesting buildings are the Capitol, the Public Gaol, the Ludwell-Paradise House, the home of George Wythe, first professor of law in America, the Wren Building on the College of William and Mary campus and the Raleigh Tavern.

Just as Jamestown marked the alpha of British rule in America, so Yorktown, just a few miles away, became the omega, for it was at Yorktown that Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington, who commanded the combined American and French forces, thus assuring the colonies of their independence from Great Britain. The restored fortifications, the Moore House where the terms of surrender were agreed upon, Old Grace Church, York Hall, the Museum and other historic buildings make Yorktown one of the most interesting towns of the Virginia Peninsula.

If the convention visitor is motoring, trips through central and western Virginia will prove most interesting. Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Alexandria are dotted with historic shrines closely associated with the Colonial, Revolutionary, and War Between the States era, while near Charlottesville is Monticello, mountaintop home of Thomas Jefferson, the University of Virginia and other historic buildings. A tour of the Skyline Drive, 100-mile mountaintop boulevard which runs through the Shenandoah National Park in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, will be a trip of thrills. Some may desire to tour the great Shenandoah Valley, where Natural Bridge, the caverns, Staunton, Lexington and other towns have interesting associations with the nation's past.



#### VIRGINIA'S SKYLINE DRIVE

*Skirting the summits of the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains is the 100-mile Skyline Drive, which runs through the Shenandoah National Park. Broad, smooth and safe, the Drive unfolds to motorists gorgeous views of hills, hollows, mountains, and valleys. Horseback riding, hiking and other sports are available at resorts in this great mountain recreational area.*



**TENTATIVE PROGRAM OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES, CHAMBERLIN  
HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VIRGINIA, JUNE 27 TO 30, 1941**

**Friday, June 27th**

**10:00 A. M.**—Address of Welcome: Major Raymond B. Bottom, President, The Daily Press, Newport News, Virginia.

Response: Sidney B. Hill, President-Elect.

Report of President.

Report of Executive Secretary-Treasurer.

Reports of Standing Committees:

Index to Legal Periodicals.

Law Library Journal.

Report of Planning Committee.

**2:00 P. M.**—Address: *Art and Citizenship*, Mrs. John Garland Pollard, Secretary for Membership of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

Question Box—*Arranging, Indexing, and Binding of U. S. Supreme Court Appeal Papers*. Discussion leader—Ervin Pollack, Columbia University Law Library.

*Book Fee for Law School Libraries*—Discussion leader—Harry Bitner, Law Librarian, University of Kansas City Law Library.

**8:00 P. M.**—Informal Reception to New Members—movies, songs, etc.

**10:30 P. M.**—Dancing on Marine Roof of Chamberlin Hotel.

**Saturday, June 28th**

**10:00 A. M.**—Panel Discussion on Binding Problems.

Address—Pelham Barr, Executive Director of the Library Binding Institute.

Discussion led by Jean Ashman, Law Librarian, Indiana University.

Reports of Committees.

**2:00 P. M.**—Address—*Not Generally Known Data About Virginia Reports, Statutes, etc.*—Frances Farmer, Law Librarian, University of Richmond.

Question Box—*Best Methods of Handling U. S. Government Hearings, releases, etc.* Discussion leaders to be announced.

Other topics to be announced.

**10:00 P. M.**—Dancing on Marine Roof of Chamberlin Hotel.

**Sunday, June 29th**

**10:00 A. M.**—Trip to Williamsburg, Jamestown, and Yorktown.

**7:00 P. M.**—Banquet: Speakers to be announced.

**Monday, June 30th**

**10:00 A. M.**—Panel Discussion on Cataloging Problems. Exhibit of Catalog for the Small Law Library—Miles O. Price, Law Librarian, Columbia University.

**2:00 P. M.**—Unfinished Business.

Reports of Committees.

Election of Officers.

Adjournment.

**7:00 P. M.**—Washington boat leaves Old Point Comfort for return trip to Washington, D. C.

**Special Rate on Steamers to A.A.L.L. Members**

The most convenient and enjoyable route to Old Point Comfort is via the steamers of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company which leave Washington, D. C., at 6:30 P.M. and arrive at Old Point the following morning at 6:40. A special rate of \$9.75, round trip, has been obtained for our members who make this steamer trip at the time of our Annual Meeting. This rate will include round trip transportation on the steamer, stateroom (two persons to a room), dinner in each direction and breakfast on the return trip. Automobiles will be carried, subject to limit of space available on the steamer, for \$1.00 additional each way.

It is hoped that all members planning to attend the Annual Meeting will come to Washington, D. C., on Thursday, June 26, and be "on board" when the steamer leaves for Old Point Comfort at 6:30 P.M. Reservations for this trip should be made with Miss Helen Newman, Executive Secretary.

**Special Convention Rates at the Chamberlin Hotel**

Members are urged to make their room reservations direct with Mr. Ralph Hewlett, Manager of the Chamberlin Hotel, as early as possible. The special convention rates, which include room, bath, meals, unlimited use of the outdoor salt water swimming pool, and dancing on the roof garden each evening, are as follows:

\$7.00 per day per person, two persons in a room, twin beds and bath.

\$8.00 per day per person, single room and bath.

**Committee on Arrangements for the Annual Meeting**

Dean W. H. Moreland, School of Law, Washington and Lee University, is the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the Annual meeting. Other members of the committee are: Frances Farmer, Law Librarian, University of Richmond; John L. Lewis, Jr., Law Librarian, College of William and Mary; Richard Welling, Chairman of the Faculty Committee on the Library, Law School, University of Virginia.

[Continued from page 55]

### **Alice Magee Marries Justice Brunot**

ALICE M. MAGEE, the distinguished state librarian of Louisiana, was married in New Orleans on Christmas eve to Judge Harney Felix Brunot, retired associate justice of the Louisiana State Supreme Court. Mrs. Brunot will continue in her capacity as state librarian.

### **Law Library Reporter Issued by U. S. Department of Interior**

THE LAW LIBRARY REPORTER, vol. 1, no. 1, January 15, 1941, edited by Huberta A. Prince, acting law librarian of the United States Department of the Interior, is the newest of the law library periodicals. This publication, which appears twice monthly, contains a list of recent accessions, a brief description of selected late decisions of the Federal and State courts, administrative rulings of the Attorney General and the Comptroller General, and of the executive agencies of the Federal Government, as well as references to articles, book reviews and case notes appearing in leading legal periodicals, which, in the opinion of the attorneys of the Office of the Solicitor, are of importance in the work of the Department.

### **Iowa State Bar Association Publishes News Bulletin**

THE NEWS BULLETIN OF THE IOWA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION carries in each issue columns written by two prominent members of the American Association of Law Libraries. "Book Reviews" are contributed by Helen S. Moylan, law librarian of the University of Iowa, and "Law Books and Lawyers" by B. B. Druker, librarian of the Iowa State Law Library. The News Bulletin is published monthly at 1216 Southern Surety Building, Des Moines, Iowa, by the Iowa State Bar Association. Its Editor is Paul B. DeWitt, Secretary of the Bar Association and formerly Assistant Editor of the *Journal of the American Judicature Society*. Mr. DeWitt is also well known to the members of A.A.L.L. through his work with the National Conference of Judicial Councils.

### **Social Security Board Law Library Has 26,064 Volumes**

MRS. ELLEN COMMONS is the librarian of the Social Security Board Library. Helen Boyd is librarian of the law section of this important government library which has a total of 26,064 volumes in its law collection located in the Arlington Building, Washington, D. C. A.A.L.L. members are asked to insert this information at page 6 of their lists of *Law Libraries in the United States and Canada, 1940*. Violettemae Hastey, whose name is printed in the column opposite the name of the Social Security Board Law Library, is not a member of the staff of that library. She was formerly in the library of the Railroad Retirement Board, but, we understand, has resigned from that position.

### **Chicago Law Institute Elects Officers**

THE CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE elected its officers and board of managers for the year 1941 at its annual meeting held on January 25, 1941, as follows: Presi-

dent, Louis P. Haller; 1st Vice-President, Robert Collyer Fergus; 2nd Vice-President, Frank Smith Sims; Librarian, William S. Johnston; Treasurer, Roy C. Osgood, Secretary, Herbert C. DeYoung; Board of Managers, James Rosenthal, Charles C. Spencer, John D. Black, Frederick Z. Marx, John E. MacLeish, Jacob G. Grossberg, Willard L. King, Robert F. Kolb, Paul M. Godehn.

#### **Dr. Griffith Addresses D. C. Law Librarians**

DR. ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, Director of the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Law Librarians' Society of Washington D. C., held at the Parrot Tea Room on March 12th. The meeting was presided over by Joseph G. Gauges, Law Librarian of the U. S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and President of the Society. The subject of Dr. Griffith's address was "Services of the Legislative Reference Service." He stated that the service is now handling almost 1,500 inquiries a month, a number which is as great as the inquires handled in a year in 1925. The service maintains an Index of Federal Law, a Digest of All Public General Bills, and a State Law Index covering everything since 1917. Committee hearings and Executive orders are in the process of being indexed. There is also a recent, but yet incomplete, special index of foreign law material. According to Dr. Griffith, "The tradition of the Legislative Reference Service is a tradition of complete and absolute impartiality. It is our aim to serve without reference to party by providing Congressmen with whatever information they desire."

#### **Francis X. Dwyer Appointed to Staff of Law Library of Congress**

FRANCIS X. DWYER has recently been appointed chief assistant of the Law Library of Congress, succeeding Olive M. Jack, who died in October, 1940. Mr. Dwyer was formerly assistant librarian of the Harvard Law School Library. He is the author of an exceedingly useful manual entitled *Visual Outline of Legal Research* (1936).

#### **Charles Sherman Is a Charter Member of A.A.L.L.**

CHARLES P. SHERMAN, formerly law librarian of Yale University, is now Professor of Law at the Boston University Law School. A charter member of the American Association of Law Libraries, Mr. Sherman has many friends in the library and teaching professions. He is an authority on Roman Law and has written a number of works in this field including *Roman Law in the Modern World*, the 3rd edition of which was published in 1937.

#### **State Price Control Legislation**

STATE PRICE CONTROL LEGISLATION, volume 2, prepared by the Marketing Laws Survey of the Works Progress Administration, may be obtained for \$1.25 a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Volume 1, STATE ANTI-TRUST LAWS, is now in press and will be available in the near future.

**CHINA'S LAW LIBRARY—SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY  
LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY**

CHARLES Y. S. YU \*

*Librarian of the Comparative Law School of China*

**B**ELIEVERS in democracy today are giving much of their attention to the problems of China. Among other things, China's law library is of great importance in educational and cultural fields, as it is in all social, political, and military problems. China has no association of law libraries such as is found in the United States, but the Chinese libraries have a union, "The Library Association of China." There are two leading law schools that may be mentioned as representatives of Chinese law schools, i.e. the Chao-Yang Law School at Peiping, in North China, and the Soochow University Law School—perhaps better known as the Comparative Law School of China—at Shanghai, in the south. All the courses offered at these schools concern domestic law, and foreign laws are not discussed. Most of the professors have been educated in Japan, so what they can offer is, of course, based on the principles, references, and sources of the Japanese laws. Naturally, the law libraries must closely follow the same policy. Thus all the books contained in the law libraries are largely concerned with Chinese and Japanese laws, because of the policy of the schools. There are few Anglo-American law books. It is a discussion of these latter books, of course, which will be of interest to Americans or Europeans.

Realizing the great need for a law school in central China to train lawyers, legal practitioners, and possibly legal scholars who might prove necessary to a constitutional form of government in establishing and operating the judicial system, the Soochow University opened its law school in Shanghai, September 3, 1915. Shanghai, being the largest leading commercial port on the China coast, midway between North and South, was chosen as the ideal location for the school. The District Courts and the Branch Courts of Appeals for Kiangsu are regularly held there. These courts are open to law students for visits to observe methods of procedure and practice. They afford facilities for study that are not found elsewhere in China. The school is centrally located, thus giving access to the different courts and to all parts of the city. It is well equipped with class rooms and has dormitories and boarding facilities, and also a good library. Soochow University was founded by the Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was granted a charter in 1901 by the State of Tennessee.

The Law Library contains over 30,000 volumes of law texts, treatises, cases, and journals in Chinese, English, and other European languages. Several sets of American and English reports were donated by the Library of the late Edward Brown of Lynchburg, Virginia. All the law books in the library are classified

\* Graduate of the Boone University Library School, Wuchang. Author of *Guide to the Use of Libraries*, *Practical Use of Library Science*, *Index to Legal Periodicals*, *Chinese Library Laws*, etc.



according to the Dewey system, with some alterations to suit the special needs of country and language.

All the books in the library are cataloged. The catalog is kept on cards, which are arranged alphabetically, forming what is generally known as a dictionary catalog. There are three ways to look up a book in this catalog: (1) by author; (2) by title; (3) by subject. The number in the upper left hand corner of a card is the call number by which the book is located.

Aside from the Chinese law books and periodicals almost two-thirds of the total number of books are foreign ones, covering the laws of more than thirty countries. They are as follows: Jewish law, Babylonian law, Assyrian law, Sasanian law, Roman law, Scottish law, Irish law, German law, Hungarian law, French law, Italian law, Spanish law, Portuguese law, Russian law, Norwegian law, Belgian law, Dutch law, Swiss law, Greek law, Bulgarian law, Japanese law, Mohammedan law, Hindu law, Ceylonese law, Palestinian law, Burmese law, Siamese law, Egyptian law, Yoruba and Akan law, Mexican law, Brazilian law, Argentine law, Chilean law, Peruvian law.

Although our libraries as a whole are not rich in books from every country, we at least have copies of every authoritative law book from every country, despite the cost. We are also proud of the fact that we have more than fifty foreign law periodicals, mainly from the United States. These are: *Air Law Review*, *American Bar Association Journal*, *American Journal of International Law*, *American Labor Legislation Review*, *American Law School Review*, *Bombay Law Journal*, *Boston University Law School Review*, *Cambridge Law Journal*, *Canadian Bar Review*, *Case and Comment*, *Columbia Law Review*, *Commercial Law Journal*, *Current Legal Thought*, *Dickinson Law Review*, *Federal Bar Association Journal*, *Florida Law Journal*, *George Washington Law Review*, *Georgetown Law Journal*, *Harvard Law Review*, *Illinois Law Review*, *Indiana Law Journal*, *Iowa Law Review*, *Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law*, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, *Journal of the American Judicature Society*, *Kentucky Law Journal*, *Kemmen tar Zum Schwerzerschen Zivilgesetzbuch*, *La Revue de Droit International et de Legislation Comparée*, *Law Journal*, *Law Society Journal*, *Law Student*, *Marquette Law Review*, *Medico-Legal Journal*, *Michigan Law Review*, *Mississippi Law Journal*, *New Jersey Bar Association Quarterly*, *New York University Law Quarterly Review*, *Oregon Law Review*, *Philippine Law Journal*, *Scots Law Times*, *St. Louis Law Review*, *South African Law Times*, *Southern California Law Review*, *Tulane Law Review*, *United States Law Review*, *University of Chicago Law Review*, *University of Cincinnati Law Review*, *University of North Carolina Law Review*, *Washington Law Review*, *West Virginia Law Quarterly* and the *Bar*, *Wisconsin Law Review*, *Yale Law Journal*, *Zeitschrift fur Volkerrecht*.

## BOOK REVIEW

FROM WRIT TO RESCRIPT—THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW. *Edited by Dennis A. Dooley and John T. Donahue. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1941. Pp. xiv+306. \$2.50.*

This interesting book contains fourteen lectures delivered in a course sponsored by the Boston Bar Association in 1938 and 1939, the popularity of which is attested by the fact that it was attended by over nine hundred Massachusetts lawyers, who abstained, or took time out, from activities usually engaged in at bar association meetings. The course was also awarded "honorable mention" by the American Bar Association in connection with its program for making available advanced instruction to lawyers, particularly those without the old time type of office experience in the technique of preparing and trying cases. Further recognition undoubtedly will be given the lecturers, who have been referred to on the jacket of the book as "twenty-eight of the most eminent members of the Massachusetts Bar," for they have made many suggestions of real value to practitioners and have generally avoided the humdrum style commonly used by professional lecturers in dealing with concrete problems.

Faced with the difficult task of tracing "the course of litigation and the duties and conduct of counsel therein from the time the client enters the lawyer's office until the final appeal has been argued," it was considered desirable to assign two lecturers to twelve of the fourteen topics and three to another, but Charles B. Rugg was required to handle Jury Arguments without assistance. The topics, each of which is covered in a separate chapter, are as follows: Conferences with Clients; Ascertaining and Analyzing the Facts; Pleadings and Practice; Interrogatories and Answers; Preparation for Trial; Applied Ethics; Court Room Conduct; Direct Examination; Cross-Examination; Requests for Rulings; Jury Arguments; Appeals; Briefs on Appeal; Arguments on Appeal.

The titles of the lectures show that enough of them are of sufficient general interest to warrant publication of the book. Obviously, this is not true of all, for only a Massachusetts lawyer would be interested in the chapters on Pleadings and Practice, Interrogatories and Answers and Appeals.

If one were asked to select a paragraph, to reflect the unreconstructed attitude of many lawyers, it would be one found in Chapter XIII, Briefs on Appeal, not, as might be supposed, in Chapter VI, Applied Ethics. It appears, strangely enough, in an address by a member of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court and reads as follows: "Look in the legal periodicals. We do not cite those because there is a certain tradition against it, and perhaps it is wise, but there is no reason why you cannot, and we are perfectly willing to crib what we can from them. There is a lot of useful material in articles that have been written from time to time for legal periodicals."

WILLIAM T. FRYER.

The George Washington University  
Law School.

## A PAGE FROM THE EDITOR'S LETTER BOOK

## Check List of U. S. Administrative Decisions\*

Dear Miss Newman:

February 11, 1941.

I have returned from a week "on the road" to find that you have very kindly sent me a copy of the January 1941 *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*, which contains my material on United States Administrative Decisions. I want to commend the accuracy with which my type-written entries were carried over to the printed page. A preliminary examination revealed but one error: the omission of the asterisk from the series, Treasury decisions under internal-revenue laws. \* \* \*

Of the seven items added by you to my original manuscript three are digests covering decisions which were included in my manuscript. I quite deliberately omitted all such digests. The digests which I included are in instances where the complete opinions are not printed and the digests in a sense take the place of the actual decisions. But it would have been all right to add the digests had all digests been included. I think the user of a list such as this has the right to expect a completeness which would insure that if the digest for the Opinions of the Attorney General was included, so would the one for the Land Decisions, and the others which were omitted. \* \* \* I should like to make the following comments concerning entries which were added to my list:

**Attorney General**—The digest volumes cover the period 1789-1921, not 1789-1932.

**Comptroller General**—The digest volume covers v. 1-26, not v. 1-27.

**Comptroller of the Currency**—Digest of Decisions Relating to National Banks—This item should not have been included, and even so, is out of its proper alphabetical position. The decisions referred to are court decisions and not administrative decisions, and the set is on the order of a special subject digest. The entry leads to the incorrect impression that it is the decisions of the Comptroller of the Currency which are digested.

**Federal Anti-Trust Decisions**—This item should not have been included. The decisions referred to are court decisions, and not administrative decisions, and the set is on the order of a special subject report series.

**Library of Congress (Copyright Office)**—This item should not have been included, for the same reason as expressed immediately above. The entry leads to the incorrect impression that it is the decisions of the Copyright Office which are contained therein. [The 6 volumes of *Decisions of the U. S. Courts Involving Copyright* can be obtained from the Government Printing Office as follows: Bulletin No. 17, 65c, Bulletin No. 18, \$1.00, Bulletin No. 19, \$1.00, Bulletin No. 20, \$1.50, Bulletin No. 21, 75c, Bulletin No. 22, 75c. Editor's note.]

**Railroad Adjustment Board Decisions**—This seems to be a valid item for inclusion, and I can only apologize for its omission. However, the correct title of the Board is the National Railroad Adjustment Board. And the addition of "Decisions" in the line containing the name of the Board is not the only way in which this and other of the additions violate the uniformity of my bibliographical form. \* \* \*

Sincerely yours,

EVERETT H. NORTHROP,

Assistant State Supervisor W.P.A. Library  
Extension and Assistance Project, Albany, N. Y.

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\* 34 L. LIB. J. 29 (Jan. 1941)—Editor's note.

## CHECK LIST OF NATIONAL REPORTER SYSTEM

Revised to March 10, 1941

	Last Vol. to Appear		Last Vol. to Appear
Atlantic Reporter, Second Series .....	16	North Western Reporter .....	294
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## CHECK LIST OF CURRENT AMERICAN STATE REPORTS AND SESSION LAWS EXCLUSIVE OF SIDE REPORTS

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App. Reports.....	. . .	Bancroft-Whitney & Co.....	40 (2d)
*Advance Parts.....	. . .	Bancroft-Whitney & Co.....	Weekly
California Decisions.....	. . .	Recorder Prtg. & Pub. Co.....	-
*Advance Parts.....	. . .	Recorder Prtg. & Pub. Co.....	-
Session laws.....	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1939
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Common Pleas Rep.....	. . .	(Selected cases by Judges).....	-
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## EXCHANGES

**Los Angeles County Law Library, 703 Hall of Records, Los Angeles, Military Law Duplicates:** Complete United States infantry guide, Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott co. (c1917) 2074p.—De Hart. Observations on military law, New York, 1861—Finlason. Commentaries on martial law, London, 1867.—Finlason. Review of authorities as to repression of riot or rebellion, London, 1868.—Hickman. Treatise on law and practice of naval courts-martial, London, 1851.—Magoon. Reports on law of civil government in territory subject to military occupation, 2d ed., Bureau of Insular Affairs, War dept., Washington, 1912.—U. S. Congress. House. Committee on naval affairs. Hearings on sundry legislation affecting the naval establishment, 1928-1929. Washington, 1929 (70th Congress, 2d sess.)—Digest of opinions of the Judge advocate general of the army ed. by W. Winthrop, 3d ed. Washington, 1868.—Digest of opinions of the Judge advocates general of the army, 1912. Washington, 1917.—Digest of opinions of the Judge advocate general; certain decisions of the Comptroller of the treasury, the courts and certain opinions of the Attorney general, from July 1, 1912, to April 1, 1917. Washington, 1917.—Military laws of the United States, 1915, 5th ed. Washington, 1917.—Selective service regulations, Form 999. Washington, 1917.

**Mahoning Law Library Association, Court House, Youngstown, Ohio: For Exchange.** Unbound briefs and records of Ohio Supreme Court, 1928-1936. **Wanted:** State reports.

**Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois:** *Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure*, volumes 2 to 24 inclusive, and volume 42 of *Corpus Juris*. Will send to any library for cost of transportation.

**Duke Univ. Law Library, Durham, N. C.:** Will send following duplicates in the order in which requests are received: Temple Law Quarterly, Vol. 5, No. 4, June, 1931. League of Nations, Legal Aid for the Poor, Geneva, 1927. Pt. 1, Laws, regulations and treaty provisions regulating legal aid in certain countries. Pt. 2, List of agencies for legal aid established in certain countries. Pt. 3, List of authorities of persons appointed in certain countries to answer inquiries from abroad. National Alliance of Legal Aid Societies, Final report on Uniform Legal Aid Records . . . by Special Committee on Classification and Standardization of Records. Record of Proceedings at the meetings of the Central Committee of the National Alliance of Legal Aid Societies. Friday, Dec. 15, 1922. The Assoc. of the bar of N. Y., 42 W. 44th St., N. Y. C. A Handbook of the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations. (1930?) National Association of Legal Aid Organizations; Repts. of Com., 1927-1928, 1926-1927, 1929-1930, 1931-1932. National Association of Legal Aid Organizations; Repts. of Proceedings at the Fifth annual meeting, 1927, Seventh annual meeting, 1929, Eighth annual Meeting, 1930, Ninth Annual Meeting, 1931. Approximately 250 printed annual law school catalogs and announcements not listed and to be disposed of in their entirety.